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THE
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Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1854.

[No. 12.]

Sailing of Emigrants.

THE fine ship *Euphrasia*, chartered by this Society, sailed from Baltimore the 3d and Norfolk the 6th November, with 168 emigrants for Liberia; a list of whose names, &c., and former places of residence may be found in another column.— Among these emigrants were sixty-six of the seventy-one from Fauquier County, Va., mentioned in our circular of August last, and for the expense of whose transportation and six months' support in Liberia, our friends so liberally and promptly responded to our special appeal. By the death of the Rev. T. D. Herndon, in September last, the duty of attending to the outfit, and transportation to Baltimore, of these people, devolved on his two brothers, Rev. Thaddeus Herndon, who liberated one of the families, consisting of eight persons, and Rev. Richard Herndon, who, in connection with his brother, volunteered to act as agent for his sister-in-law, the widow

of his deceased brother, and the other persons who were interested as owners of these slaves. The manner in which these two gentlemen performed the duties thus devolving on them, their earnest exhibitions of kindness to the people, and sympathy for them, and the very liberal outfits which they provided for them, everything that they thought they would probably need in their new home in Liberia, clearly showed that they entertained a sincere regard for the comfort and welfare of these people. The expenses incurred by them for the outfit and traveling expenses of the people whom they and their friends had liberated was upwards of \$2,000. Similar exhibitions of anxiety and liberality for the comfort and welfare of liberated slaves, by those who had given them their freedom, we have frequently before witnessed, while superintending the embarkation of emigrants for Li-

beria. And we know that many of the citizens of that republic cherish feelings of the warmest gratitude towards their former owners, whom they regard as among their best earthly friends.

One of the emigrants in the Herndon company, named Harry Tyler, received his freedom on the payment of about one-third of what his owner could have sold him for, that he might accompany his wife and children to Liberia. This amount he raised by personal solicitation, principally in New York City. Another man, named Washington Johnson, had made an ineffectual effort to purchase his wife and child, belonging to a gentleman in the neighborhood, who agreed to let him have them for \$600. He endeavored to raise the money, but succeeded in getting only \$250, which amount he left in part payment of the price asked, and took the obligation of the owner to give them their freedom when the remaining \$350 should be paid. This poor man seemed to be greatly depressed at not being able to take his wife and child with him; his affection for whom was evinced in his earnest effort to raise the money to buy them, and his willingness to leave all that he could raise in part payment for them. Mr. Herndon, speaks in very high terms of this man, and we believe him to be a good and true man, worthy of any

assistance he may receive in enabling him to effect the cherished object of securing the freedom of his wife and child, who would be glad to follow him to Liberia. We told Washington that we would state his case to our friends; and it seemed to inspire him with renewed hope; and his countenance lighted up with joyful anticipation of being blessed with the society of his loved ones in the distant home for which he was about to embark. If, therefore, any of our friends shall be pleased to forward donations to us for this object, we will take pleasure in seeing that they are properly applied. We shall be much gratified to be able to send the wife and child to Liberia next spring.

Among the emigrants by the Euphrasia, was a family from Rockbridge County, Va., consisting of nine persons, the head of whom, Edmund Brown, had, by persevering personal application, succeeded in raising a sufficient amount of funds, to enable him to purchase two of his children (grown daughters) and two grand children, one a fine young man for whom he paid \$900, and a son for whom he paid \$775, who remains to work out the freedom of his wife, and then to follow his father to Liberia. Of the donations received by Edmund Brown, \$275 were from a good lady of Princeton, N. J.

Among the emigrants that em-

barked at Norfolk, were eleven persons who had been emancipated by John L. Tate, Esq., of Richmond, Va., who provided a liberal outfit for them, and paid the Virginia Colonization Society \$600 for their transportation and six months' support in Liberia.

Of the additional fifty-eight liberated slaves mentioned in our appeal, thirty sailed in the *Euphrasia*: the remainder we expect to send in our next vessel.

The bark *Estelle*, chartered by the New York State Colonization Society, sailed from New York the 26th October, with 26 emigrants, a list of whose names, &c., we publish from the N. Y. Col. Journal. The Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, sailed in the *Estelle* on a visit to Liberia. The following missionaries also sailed in the *Estelle*: Mrs. Anne Payne, (wife of Bishop Payne,) Miss Isabella Alley, and Rev. Robert Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, and Mrs. Ann

Wikins, Misses Caroline Brown, Margaret Kilpatrick, and Maria R. B. Staunton, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. These are all white persons. Two of them, Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Wilkins, are returning to the fields of their former labors and sufferings, after a few months sojourn in this county. Mrs. Wilkins has already spent about sixteen years in Liberia, the last twelve of which in charge of an interesting female seminary at Millsburg. Mrs. Payne has spent nearly as long a time in that country, which has afforded graves for many other white missionaries, since these two devoted women commenced their labors there. Miss Alley, Mr. Smith, and the three young ladies who accompany Mrs. Wilkins, go for the first time to labor in that distant land. We trust and pray that their lives may long be spared for the good of Africa; and that the visit of our friend and co-laborer, Mr. Pinney, may prove highly advantageous to our cause and to the interests of Liberia.

State of Maryland in Liberia.

IN our number for October, we published an account (from the Maryland Colonization Journal) of the organization of the new Government at Cape Palmas, with the names of the officers who had been elected under the new Constitution, which was adopted by the people on the

29th May last. On the 6th June the officers of the new State were elected, and on the 8th June the inauguration of the Governor elect took place. We now lay before our readers the inaugural address of the new Governor:—

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. PROUT.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Delegates :

Your present session is the first which succeeding ages will find noted in the annals of the history of the State of Maryland in Liberia.—The tender plant which was set in the earth over twenty years ago, and whose feebleness required shelter, nursing and protection, against the too forcible and overpowering influences of external elements, has thrown off its veil, and now stands unmasked in the light of the noon-day sun. Unshackled by foreign powers and respected by friends abroad, it is in your power, gentlemen, to act wisely and deliberately in the establishment of wholesome laws, for the improvement of the condition and governance, under Providence, of a people, whose every eye is directed toward you in search of the course you would pursue with reference to their social and moral elevation. The permanency of this State, and the growth, both intellectual and numerical, of its people, depends in no small degree upon your acts, influenced and regulated by a careful examination into their capacity to meet such exactions and assessments as you may deem expedient to the support and maintenance of the State.

The present era of our political existence commences under the most auspicious and favorable circumstances. It seems to have pleased an All-wise Providence, at the present juncture, to throw over us an ample shield as a savor from those external evils with which countries more favored in other respects than ours, have had to contend. And except certain factions and bickerings, which now prevail between several tribes in our jurisdiction, and which by a patient examination into their

cause and true bearings, we hope, in a short time to settle, nothing threatens to disturb or check the onward march of our new State. Our former relations are changed; and this change involves expenses which formerly were incidental to the exercise of the functions of an authority, from which in our independence, we have wrought a separation—and this being the case, your attentive consideration is invited for a moment to the subject of the revenue.

I would recommend, gentlemen, that you take into your special consideration the laws regulating the imposts on foreign commodities, of which large amounts are consumed annually in our State. Heretofore the revenue growing out of this source, owing to a large proportion of the expenditures being supplied by means arising from appropriations made by the State Society, met but a small amount of the common expenses. And I suggest, that the duties be raised to nine per cent. ad valorem, and if collected on goods at prices offered by merchantmen or importers, at the rate of five per cent. This would enable the government to realize a considerable improvement upon the former rates of imposts, and would give a lift to the finances of much importance.—I need not dwell on this subject, much depends on the view which you may take of its importance, being yourselves, gentlemen, able to regulate and determine it. In connection, however, with this subject, I think it highly important that the light and anchorage dues should remain as they are; from the fact that it is to the interest of the State that every inducement should be offered to foreigners wishing to make our port for the produce we may have to offer, and if heavy customs be exacted the probability is great that

they would rather pass it than enter.

The "Constitution" provides for the levying of taxes on persons holding property in the State, agreeably to their worth. To make the tax burdensome, would be in the face of things. In a community like this it would render three-fourths unable to pay any at all, and the plan laid out for large calculations would end, like the present license system, in deriving barely one-fifth of the means growing out of its custom.—Nor would it end here. Men who trade, or merchants who are the most able of the community, would increase their prices to meet so heavy demands, and this would affect the poor. I offer these hints, as I view them with some degree of importance; and in connection with them is a poll tax, of which please use your own pleasure.

The law regulating the license custom is too high. I once thought differently; but many years' experience, watching the various turns it has taken, assures me of this fact.—Our community is a commercial one. For this reason I advise a moderation of commercial license sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. Agriculture, by no means, is to be despised. But the very absence of utilities necessary to its operation increases the doubt of its becoming very great until men of substance take it in hand and develop those rich plants whose fruits, &c. will offer commodities differing from the natural ones now in market to freight ships of foreign nations.

I shall furnish, in a day or two, as true a statement of the finances as I have been able to gather from the Treasurer's account, and from other accounts furnished me since commencing my duties. By them you will be able to ascertain the real

worth of your Treasury, and make such calculations therefrom as will suit your appropriation bills. Under this head, I would remark that upon examination I find the government buildings in a sad state. They want much repairs. I find, also, that the munitions of defence, except small arms, are far from being in an effective condition. Besides the government is in want of ammunition.

I have, since commencing my official business, assembled the leading headmen of the different towns, within the precincts of Garraway and River Cavally, and informed them of the change in our government, without leading them to infer that the protection we have heretofore had from vessels of war on this coast will at all be diminished. There is one tribe from which no deputation has been received. The true cause of which I am not, at present, prepared to report. The tribes between the rivers Cavally and San Pedro being too far distant I deputed Mr. Bowen to wait upon and remind them of the leading and principal points of the treaties effected between themselves and the former government, years ago. They send assurances of friendship, with promises to meet, in every respect, the wishes and mandates of the government. I have not had it in my power, as yet, to secure deputations from the different, what is here called, "Bush tribes," in our jurisdiction. But I must say to you, gentlemen, that our State was never less threatened with invasion than at the present crisis. The most friendly feelings, as far as I can learn, prevails among the surrounding tribes towards us; and except for the difference which we maintain against the Poh River tribe, which despoiled the Padee people of the lands they

held of us, as by right of tenure; and the petty factions existing between the Grahways and Half Cavallys, I might say with truth, that we are at peace. Under this head, there is one subject to which I would call your attention. I refer to negotiations with tribes not beyond four or five days travel, whence a large amount of valuable productions might be brought to our market by sending our commissioners to treat with their chiefs and open a way for their free passage to this place.—Some little expense would attend such an expedition, and I beg to call your consideration to it.

Your attention is further invited to the erection of a seminary by the Methodist Mission in the settlement of Harper. I have not been informed of all the particulars connected with it, but should an application be made for a site for it, I have thought of no place more suitable than a portion of that division of the Public Farm which falls to the government.

Some time during last year commissioners were sent by the people to Baltimore, in Maryland, to treat with the Md. State Colonization Society in regard to the terms of sepa-

ration. After concluding the treaty they returned home, and made their report last May to the people, having no other organ at the time. I now submit it to your consideration, and final ratification; if it be your pleasure to do so. Being a party in arranging and settling its particulars, I can say but little in regard to it, except that I consider it ought to be confirmed and respected. While speaking of commissioners, gentlemen, you are aware that it is to the interest of the government to petition its acknowledgment at as early a period as conveniently may be. In fact, until this be done, there are fears of a want of that kind of power which is influenced by right to enforce the revenue laws over our entire jurisdiction. For this reason I advise, at the present session, that a delegation be appointed to visit Liberia proper, and make arrangements to this effect.

In speaking on the subject of the revenue law there are points of it which I have not referred to. These I hope you, gentlemen, will well consider as to the necessity or importance of their alteration or amendment.

W. A. PROUT.

July 5th, 1854.

Extracts from "Capt. Canot; or Twenty years of an African Slaver."

WHAT THE SLAVE TRADE IS.

Next day we proceeded to formal business. His majesty called a regular "palaver" of his chiefs and headmen, before whom I stated my *dantica* and announced the terms. Very soon several young folks were brought for sale, who, I am sure, never dreamed at rising from last night's sleep, that they were destined for Cuban slavery! My merchandize revived the memory of peccadilloes that had been long forgotten, and sentences that were for-

given. Jealous husbands, when they tasted my rum, suddenly remembered their wives' infidelities, and sold their better halves for more of the oblivious fluid. In truth I was exalted into a magician unroofing the village, and baring its crime and wickedness to the eye of *justice*.—Law became profitable, and virtue had never reached so high a price! Before night the town was in a turmoil, for every man cudged his brain for an excuse to kidnap his neighbor, so as to share my com-

merce. As the village was too small to supply the entire gang of fifty, I had resource to the neighboring settlements, where my "barkers" or agents did their work in a masterly manner. Traps were adroitly baited with goods to lead the unwary into temptation, when the unconscious pilferer was caught by his ambushed foe, and an hour served to hurry him to the beach as a slave forever. In fact, five days were sufficient to stamp my image permanently on the Matacan settlement, and to associate my memory with anything but blessings in at least fifty of their families!

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

There was very little comfort on board *La Estrella* after the suppression of this revolt. We lived with a pent up volcano beneath us, and day and night we were ceaselessly vigilant. Terror reigned supreme, and the lash as its sceptre.

At last we made land at Porto Rico, and were swiftly passing its beautiful shores, when the inspector called my attention to the appearance of one of our attendant slaves, whom we had drilled as a sort of cabin-boy. He was a gentle, intelligent child, and had won the hearts of all the officers.

His pulse was high, quick, and hard; his face and eyes red and swollen; while, on his neck, I detected half a dozen rosy pimples.—He was sent immediately to the fore-castle, free from contact with any one else, and left there, cut off from the crew, till I could guard against pestilence. It was small-pox!

The boy passed a wretched night of fever and pain, developing the malady with all its horrors. It is very likely that I slept as badly as the sufferer; for my mind was busy with his *doom*. Daylight found me

on deck in consultation with our veteran boatswain, whose experience in the trade authorized the highest respect for his opinion.—Hardened as he was, the old man's eyes filled, his lips trembled, and his voice was husky, as he whispered the verdict in my ear. I guessed it before he said a word; yet I hoped he would have counselled against the dread alternative. As we went aft to the quarter-deck, all eyes were bent upon us, for every one conjectured the malady and feared the result, yet none dared to ask a question.

I ordered a general inspection of the slaves, yet when a *favorable* report was made, I did not rest content, and descended to examine each one personally. It was true; the child was *alone* affected!

For half an hour I trod the deck to and fro restlessly, and caused the crew to subject themselves to inspection. But my sailors were as healthy as the slaves. There was no symptom that indicated approaching danger. I was disappointed again. A single case—a single sign of peril in any quarter would have spared the poison!

That evening, in the stillness of night, a trembling hand stole forward to the afflicted boy with a potion that knows no waking. In a few hours all was over. Life and the pestilence were crushed together; for necessary murder had been committed, and the poor victim was beneath the blue water.

VISIT TO TIMBO.

A journey to the interior of Africa would be a rural jaunt, were it not so often endangered by the perils of war. The African may fairly be characterized as a shepherd, whose pastoral life is varied by a little agriculture and the conflicts into which he is seduced, either by family quar-

rels or the natural passions of his blood. His country, though uncivilized, is not so absolutely wild as is generally supposed. The gradual extension of Mohamedanism throughout the interior is slowly but evidently modifying the Negro. An African Mussulman is *still* a warrior for the dissemination of faith as well as for the gratification of avarice; yet the Prophet's laws are so much more genial than the precepts of paganism, that, within the last half century, the humanizing influence of the Koran is acknowledged by all who are acquainted with the interior tribes.

But in all the changes that may come over the spirit of *man* in Africa, her magnificent external *nature* will forever remain the same. A little labor teems with vast returns. The climate exacts nothing but shade from the sun, and shelter from the storm. Its oppressive heat forbids a toilsome industry, and almost enforces indolence as a law. With every want supplied, without the allurements of social rivalry, without the temptations of national ambition or personal pride, what has the African to do in his forest of palm and cocoa—his grove of orange, pomegranate and fig, on his mat of comfortable repose, where the fruit stoops to his lips without a struggle for the prize—save to brood over or gratify the electric passions with which his soul seems charged to bursting?

It is an interesting task to travel through a continent filled with such people, whose minds are just beginning, here and there, to emerge from the vilest heathenism, and to glimmer with a faith that bears wrapped in its unfolded leaves the seeds of a modified civilization.

* * * * *

Timbo lies on a rolling plain.—

North of it a lofty mountain range rises at the distance of ten or fifteen miles, and sweeps eastwardly to the horizon. The landscape, which declines from these slopes to the south, is in many places bare; yet fields of plentiful cultivation, groves of cotton-wood, tamarind and oak, thickets of shrubbery and frequent villages, stud its surface, and impart an air of rural comfort to the picturesque scene.

I soon proposed a gallop with my African kindred over the neighborhood; and one fine morning, after a plentiful breakfast of stewed fowls, boiled to rags with rice, and seasoned with delicious "palavra sauce," we cantered off to the distant villages. As we approached the first brook, but before the fringe of screening bushes was passed, our cavalcade drew rein abruptly, while Ahmah-de-Bellah cried out "Strangers are coming!" A few moments after, as we slowly crossed the stream, I noticed several women crouched in the underwood, having fled from the bath. This warning is universally given, and enforced by law, to guard the proudest of the gentler sex.

In half an hour we reached the first suburban village; but fame had preceded us with my character, and as the settlement was cultivated either by serfs or negroes liable to be made so, we found the houses bare. The poor wretches had learned on the day of my reception, that the principal object of my journey was to obtain slaves, and, of course, they imagined that the only object of my foray in their neighborhood was to seize the gang and bear it abroad in bondage. Accordingly, we tarried only a few minutes in Findo, and dashed off to Furo; but here, too, the blacks had been panic-struck, and escaped so hurriedly that they

left their pots of rice, vegetables and meat boiling in their sheds. Furo was absolutely stripped of inhabitants; the veteran chief of the village did not even remain to do the honors for his affrighted brethren. Ahmah-de-Bellah laughed heartily at the terror I inspired; but I confess I could not help feeling sadly mortified when I found my presence shunned as a pestilence.

The native villages through which I passed on this excursion manifested the great comfort in which these Africans live throughout their prolific land, when unassailed by the desolating wars that are kept up for slave trade. It was the height of the dry season, when everything was parched by the sun, yet I could trace the outlines of fine plantations, gardens, and rice fields. Everywhere I found abundance of peppers, onions, garlic, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and cassava, while tasteful fences were garlanded with immense vines and flowers. Fowls, goats, sheep, and oxen, stalked about in innumerable flocks, and from every domicile depended a paper, inscribed with a charm from the Koran to keep off thieves and witches.

My walks through Timbo were promoted by the constant efforts of my entertainers to shield me from intrusive curiosity. Whenever I sallied forth, two townsmen in authority were sent forward to warn the public that the Furtoo desired to promenade without a mob at his heels. These lusty criers stationed themselves at the corners with an iron triangle, which they rattled to call attention to the king's command; and in a short time the highways were so clear of people, who feared a *bastinado* that I found my loneliness rather disagreeable than otherwise. *Every person I saw shunned me.* When I called the

children or little girls, they fled from me. My reputation as a slaver in the village, and the fear of a lash in the town, furnished me much more solitude than is generally agreeable to a sensitive traveler.

Toward nightfall I left my companions, and wrapping myself closely in a Mandingo dress, stole away through by-ways to a brook which runs by the town walls. Thither the females resort at sunset to draw water; and choosing a screened situation, where I would not be observed, I watched for more than an hour the graceful children, girls and women of Timbo, as they performed this domestic task of eastern lands.

I was particularly impressed by the general beauty of the sex, who in many respects resembled the Moor, rather than the negro. Unaware of a stranger's presence, they came forth, as usual, in a simple dress, which covers their body from waist to knee, and leaves the rest of the figure entirely naked. Group after group gathered together on the bank of the brook in the slanting sunlight and lengthening shadows of the plain. Some rested on their pitchers and water vessels; some chatted, or leaned on each other gracefully, listening to the chat of friends; some stooped to fill their jars; others lifted the brimming vessels to their sisters' shoulders, while others strode homeward singing, with their charged utensils poised on head or hand. Their slow, stately, swinging movement under the burden was grace that might be envied on a Spanish *paseo*. I do not think the forms of these Fulla girls—with their complexions of freshest bronze—are exceeded in symmetry by the women of any other country. There was a slender delicacy of limb, waist, neck, hand, foot and bosom, which seemed to be the type that

moulded every one of them. I saw none of the hanging breast; the flat, extended nostrils; the swollen lips and fillet-like foreheads that characterize the Soosos and their sisters of the coast. None were deformed, nor were any marked by traces of disease. I may observe, moreover, that the male Fullahs of Timbo are impressed on my memory by a beauty of form which almost equals that of the women; and, in fact, the only fault I found with them was their minute resemblance to the female delicacy of the other sex. They made up, however, in courage, what

they lacked in form, for their manly spirit has made them renowned among all the tribes they have so long controlled by distinguished bravery and perseverance.

The patriarchal landscape by the brook, with the Oriental girls over their water-jars, and the lowing cattle in the pastures, brought freshly to mind many a Bible scene I heard my mother read when I was a boy at home; and I do not know what revolution might have been wrought on my spirit had I not suddenly become critical.

[From the Colonization Herald, April, 1854.]

Further Discoveries in interior Africa.

Fifteen months since, Mr. A. Peterman laid before the public in a communication to one of the *London Prints*, an account of the important discovery, by Dr. Barth, of a magnificent river in the far interior, forming the upper course of the Chadda, a tributary to, but larger than the Kowara, (commonly called Niger) and flowing through the extensive kingdom of Adamana, the most fertile and beautiful of all the countries of Central Africa visited by that celebrated African explorer. Five months ago it was announced that an expedition up that river by means of a screw steamer had been decided on by the British Government, and a few weeks since Mr. Macgregor Laird, the contractor for building the vessel, in a communication to the Royal Geographical Society announced that the vessel would be ready in March. The plan of the expedition is, to arrive at the mouth of the Kowara before the first of July, and to steam at once up the river with the rising waters. The steamer is to be accompanied by three metallic sectional boats, fifty

feet long, and eight feet beam each, manned by natives, so that in the event of any serious accident to the steamer the adventurers may take to the boats. The party will comprise but ten or twelve Europeans, and these will all be men of education and resources. The steamer and boats' crews will consist of blacks to the number of eighty or ninety. It is supposed that the vessel will attain a speed of ten miles an hour, and leaving the coast with thirty days' coal, will reach the head of the navigable waters of the Chadda without being obliged to stop for additional fuel.

It will be remembered that Dr. Barth after a twelve months' journey through the great desert, under severe hardships and trials, was the first of the three travelers to arrive at Lake Tchad. Owing to the melancholy death of Mr. Richardson, the leader of the expedition, he found the whole undertaking in a state of complete disorganization. Yet such was his indomitable energy and courage, that he borrowed a sum of money from the Vizier of

Bornu, and determined to penetrate to the south alone, in order to reach Adamana, which country had been reported to him as the most beautiful of Central Africa. On the 29th of May, 1851, accordingly he left Kuka, and after a fortnight's march through the dominion of Bornu, as well as those of independent pagan nations—at a distance from Kuka of 155 geographical miles in a straight line—he reached Uba, the northernmost place of Adamana, situated exactly in the same latitude as the celebrated Mount Mindif, seen by Major Denham, namely, in 10° 20' north latitude and 35 geographical miles west from it.

“From this place,” says Dr. Barth, “all the country to the south was covered with the most splendid herbage, and enlivened with herds of cattle belonging to the Fellatas.—The atmosphere was now cool and refreshing, the sky covered with clouds during the greater part of the day, and thunder storms occurred almost every day. The country wore altogether a rich and beautiful appearance; the huts of the inhabitants are built with more solidity than in the northern region of Sudan, as the rainy season lasts seven months in Adamana. The population of the country is considerable, large towns being met with every three or four hours, with vil'ages between, exclusively inhabited by the slaves of the ruling Fellatas. The slaves do all the work, and every Fellata, down to the very poorest, possesses at least from two to four slaves. Indeed, in no country of the world is slavery carried on to such a degree as in Adamana, where slaves, in addition to cattle, are considered as the foundation of the wealth of the people. The chiefs of the country have countless multitudes of these poor creatures. There

are a few slaves, however, exported from Adamana, except those of the Dama tribe east of Yola, the capitol of the kingdom, as they do not find a ready sale in the Sudan markets on account of their great mortality when taken away from their mountainous country. Nevertheless, they form, with ivory, the chief articles of commerce.

Saraw, distant 52 miles from Uba, is the chief town of the northern part of Adamana, and is a considerable market place. Previously to reaching Saraw, we passed a place called Unbutudi, surrounded with beautiful scenery, where the gicina, a peculiar species of palm tree, appears. The people of this tract had never seen a christian before my visit, and received me with the utmost kindness and hospitality, taking me altogether for a superior being. The most important day, however, in all my African journeys was the 18th of June, when we reached the river Benue, at a point called Tæpe, where it is joined by the river Faro. [In latitude 9° 2' north, and longitude 14° east from Greenwich.] Since leaving Europe I had not seen so large and imposing a river. The Benue, or ‘mother of waters,’ which is by far the larger one of the two, is half a mile broad, and 9½ feet deep in the channel where we crossed it. On our return, eleven days later, it had risen 1½ feet. The Faro is 5-12th of a mile broad, and was 3 feet deep, which had increased to 7½ feet by our return. Both rivers have a very strong current, and run to the west into the Kowara. We crossed the Benue in boats made out of single trees 25 to 35 feet long, and 1 to 1½ feet broad, and forded the Faro, which latter was accomplished not without difficulty, on account of the strong current. The Benue is said to rise nine days journey from

Yola in a south-easterly direction and the Faro seven days journey distant, in a rock called Labul.— During the rainy season the country is inundated to a great extent by the two rivers, which rise to their highest level toward the end of July, and remain at that level for forty days, viz: till the first days of September, when the waters begin to fall. Both

rivers are full of crocodiles, and the Benue, I was told, contained gold. After having crossed the rivers, with some difficulty to the camels, we passed at first through some swampy ground, then through a very fine country, thickly inhabited, and reached Yola, the capitol, on the 22d of June."

Journal of the Rev. H. R. Scott.

THE extracts from this journal certainly show that a degree of intelligent religious inquiry has commenced among the natives, from which we cannot but indulge sanguine expectations:

RELIGIOUS SERVICES—DETERMINATION ON THE PART OF MANY OF THE NATIVES TO OBSERVE THE LORD'S-DAY.

July 7th, 1853—Preached the Monthly Missionary Sermon in the school room at Cavalla.

July 9th—Returning from a walk this evening, I met a native man with about a peck of Greegrees, sent by one of the Greegree doctors to Bishop Payne. The old doctor says he has had them many years, and they have not prevented his getting sick, and he will keep them no longer. Many in the neighboring towns have, like this doctor, lost all confidence in their efficacy.

August 28th—Preached to-day at Nyaro to the largest congregation I have ever seen at this place. This may have been owing, in some measure, to a meeting held during the past week in the largest of the Half Cavalla towns, on the subject of the observance of the Sabbath. After a free discussion of the subject, it was decided by a very large majority (including nearly all the leading men of the town,) that it was expedient to rest on Sunday. There are many doubtless, who will

pay little regard to the opinion expressed in this meeting; but I think it cannot fail to exert a decided influence for good. Certainly the fact that nearly all the leading men in the towns approve of the measure is a decided token for good. In other ways these people have given evidence that God is working among them, and, as we trust, preparing their hearts for the reception of the truth.

MELANCHOLY INSTANCE OF HEATHEN PARENTAL INSTRUCTION.

Sept. 9th—Passing by one of the towns this afternoon, I heard a great noise, and going in, I found a large number of people (men and women) collected according to their custom at this season, to teach the boys and girls to fight. There were fathers and mothers compelling their children of both sexes, from the ages of five years to twelve, to fight like cats and dogs. The poor little creatures often rebelled and ran off, but they were brought back, and forced to fight, willing or unwilling. As brutal as is this practice, it gives a correct idea of the moral instruction the young receive at the hands of their parents.

INTERESTING INTERVIEWS WITH AN AGED RELIGIOUS INQUIRER.

Oct. 9th—Had an interesting conversation with Freeman this afternoon. He has been under

conviction for two or three years, and for the last few months has seemed to have a deep sense of his sins, and now expresses a desire to be baptized. From frequent conversations with him, I have been led to think his sense of sin a genuine fruit of the Spirit. He says he spends a great deal of time in prayer, and is often so troubled in his mind at night that he gets up and remains awake the greater part of the night. He gives evidence of his sincerity by being unwilling to remain in his town, from fear that he may be led astray by his people, and expresses a desire to move to the Christian village on the mission premises. He manifests a great desire to become acquainted with Scripture truth, and often exhorts his people to abandon their heathen customs and put their trust in the Saviour. Besides, he gives frequent instructions to young men in his town, who have been for several months under the conviction of sin.

Oct. 17th.—Went to Nyaro this afternoon and had a very interesting, and, I hope, profitable, conversation with several native men. Freeman, the old man referred to above, seems to be growing in grace. I have rarely seen in an inquirer the same eagerness to know the truth. He visits me every day or two, and asks a great many questions, and often requests me to repeat something I related to him some time previously. Upon my asking him, some days after relating to him the history of Abraham two or three times at his request, if he did not know it, he said, "Yes, I know nearly all of it, but I don't want to lose a word." It is his practice to relate every thing he learns to his people. A few mornings since he came to my room with another native, (who is also, apparently, under conviction,) and

told me that the people in town wouldn't believe his statements, and that he had brought this man to witness what he heard, so that he might prove everything he related to them. Though we see no evidence of a remarkable work of the Spirit, we can rejoice that God is in our midst, and has already touched the hearts of a few, who are beginning seriously to inquire what they must do to be saved. Pray for us, brethren. What we need more than anything else is, earnest supplication for the outpouring of the Spirit. Would that every private member of the Church could feel that he has a part to perform in this great work.

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION.

Oct. 25th.—Had a visit this afternoon from a young man by the name of Dâba, who seems to be under conviction for sin. He has been for some time past learning to read, and expresses a great desire to be able to read the Bible. He seems to be conscious of his ability to lead a holy life without Divine aid, and professes to have a great dread of the evil influence which is constantly exerted by his ungodly companions. He has now but one wife, and, upon my remarking to him that I supposed he did not think of having another, he at first hesitated to reply, evidently very much troubled; at last he said, "I would like at some time to have two." I then said to him, "Dâba if you would like to be one of God's people you must made up your mind to have but one wife." He manifested much emotion, and after reflecting a few moments, said, "Mr. Scott, one thing makes my heart burn too much." I asked him what it was, and he said, "If God helps me and I become one of his people, I can't live in my town." Then drawing two lines in opposite directions, he

said, "It is just this way: let this line stand for God," pointing to one of them, "and the other for the devil; now God's line leads me on this way, and the devil leads me on that way. When I think I must keep God's law, the devil tells me not to do it, and my people lead me in the same way." I told him I was glad to hear him speak as he had, and that I approved of his leaving a place where he was exposed to so

many temptations to evil, and advised him when he felt ready to come out on the Lord's side, to move up to the Christian village, where he could be always with God's people. He expressed himself greatly pleased at the idea. May he soon, through the power of the Spirit, from whom alone all our help must proceed, come forth as another soul rescued from the strongholds of Satan!

Abeokuta; or Sunrise within the Tropics.

THIS is the title of an exceedingly interesting record of missionary life and labor, in the interior of Central Africa, written by Miss Tucker; twelve mo. pp. 276, and published by Carter & Brothers, New York: William S. Martien & Son, 144 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

The "outline" before us is chiefly confined to the more recent developments, which opened the way and secured the progress of mission success, in a wide district of Africa; a district once only known to Portuguese and Spanish slave traders, until the discoveries of Mungo Park, and the Launders made it known to the missionaries of the christian religion.

Abeokuta is a large town in the kingdom of Yoruba, a country lying inland from the Bight of Benin and stretching from two to three hundred miles in length and nearly the same in breadth. Its northern and north-eastern boundaries are the kingdoms of Borgoo, the Niger and part of the Nuhi country; on the east and south-eastern quarters are the territories of Kakanda and Benin; the fierce Dahomians are on its western border; and on the south it is separated from the sea by a strip of land belonging to the Popos. In the palmy days of this

region, the towns were numerous and populous; the larger ones sometimes contain 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants; while villages of 3,000 or 4,000 were thickly scattered over the country; and many persons resided on their own separate farms. The soil was productive and the climate healthy. Living in external ease and comfort, the people were kind, honest and industrious. The nation was composed of several different tribes, united under the Government of the King of Yoruba.

But at length a sad change came over this interesting people. Disputes broke out between the different tribes. In the progress of the quarrel, they learned from their barbarous neighbors to send their unfortunate prisoners to the slave markets on the coast. Subsequently, the warlike Fellatahs made incursions into the territory; perpetual feuds were maintained; until at length, the King was driven from his capital; the whole country became disorganized; and the inferior chiefs, throwing off their allegiance to their Sovereign, left him in possession of but a small part of his former dominions. Such was the state of things when the country was first visited by the Christian missionary. A graphic description

of this new field for religious enterprise is given in the following passage.

LIFE IN AFRICA.—For many miles from the coast, the country, though fertile, is low and swampy; but as you journey on toward the interior, it becomes diversified with hill and plain; and, from the descriptions given of it by the Landers, as well as by our own missionaries, it must be very picturesque and beautiful. Deep and fertile valleys lie among the hills; granite rocks, some lofty, bold, and bare, others clothed with trees or verdure to their summits; and clear streams, tumbling over their rocky bed, add to the beauty of the scenery.

The appearance of the towns, from a distance, is often imposing; the walls enclose a large extent of land, and fields and trees are interspersed among the thatched roofs of the lowly dwellings. It is strange, that in a tropical climate the natives should take such pains to exclude the air; but the African hut, like that of the Hindoo, is without windows or any opening but the low door, while the roof projects so far beyond the walls, that but little air can find its way even here. The houses of the better classes are built round a quadrangle, into which the separate dwellings open, while a rude piazza runs along the whole interior. The head of the family occupies the largest of these dwellings, and round him are gathered children and grandchildren, and any other members of his family for whom a separate habitation can be found. The court in the centre is often planted, and is the common place of resort for all the inmates, where, shut in among themselves, they can, without fear or interruption, talk over any subject of family

interest; and where, on the bright moonlight nights of that southern clime, the whole party are frequently collected. Here they will remain for hours seated on the ground, and listening with fixed attention, while one and another relates some passing incident, or amuses his hearers with some legend or fairy tale, of which these people are passionately fond. It is the hour of calm enjoyment, and the eye of even a christian Yoruban will glisten at the thought of these moonlight scenes, though now his conversation would be of a higher and holier tone.

The people are industrious, and the soil freely yields them yams, cassada, and the various other grains that are in use among them. Cotton, too, is grown in considerable quantities, and the women spin, and men and women weave it into cloth which is worn by all. They are generally well clothed in this their native manufacture; the color is often blue, dyed with indigo and checked with red cotton procured from Hausa, and which, it is said, is naturally of that color. There is a great taste for dress among them, and independently of any religious motive, some of the gay young men affect the Mahometan costume, and wear wide sack-like trowsers, much embroidered, and confined close around the ankle, with a loose upper garment and turban; or if unable to procure this last appendage, they roll a long piece of cotton around the head.—Some of them are beginning to adopt the English dress; but all this is to be regretted, as any change of national costume necessarily involves some degree of change in the national character, and their present dress is very becoming.

Knives, axes, and implements of husbandry are made from the iron ore, which is very abundant, and

which they have learnt to smelt. Osier baskets and grass mats are also among their native manufactures. The red earthenware in common use is made by women, and burnt by being stacked together, with layers of wood between the rows, as bricks are baked in England. One of their most useful domestic utensils has been provided for them by nature—this is the *calabash*, a kind of pumpkin. When the fruit begins to ripen, a hole is cut in the small end to admit the air, and thus the pulp decays without injuring the rind. Sometimes the incision is made *round* the fruit, at about one-third from the smaller end, and a vessel with a neatly fitting lid is produced without further trouble. These calabashes are of various sizes, some are smaller than a tea cup, while others will hold three or four gallons.

A good deal of internal traffic is carried on among them; markets are held morning and evening in every town and village, and in the towns there is a larger one every fifth day, which is attended by all the neighborhood. Their only current money is the white *cowry*, forty of which are the value of an English penny. They are strung and tied up in "*heads*," as they are called, each head containing 2,000 shells, equal to 4s. 2d.; and at this rate of reckoning, we shall not be surprised at £2 or £3 worth being as much as a man can carry, nor wonder at the expense and difficulty of conveying money from Badagry to Abeokuta.

One of their domestic habits is, we believe, peculiar to themselves. None of the people take their first

morning meal in their own houses, but all, both men and women, about seven o'clock in the morning, pay a visit to the cook's shop, and make their first breakfast on a bowl of gruel of Indian corn. The women then proceed to the market to purchase materials for a more substantial repast, which is taken about ten o'clock. This consists of balls of Indian corn, called "*denge*," served up in a kind of strong sauce made of beef, mutton, fish or fowl, with various vegetables, and seasoned with salt procured from the Popos, and with cayenne pepper, which grows in the country; the whole forming a very nutritious and palatable food. The family do not generally collect together for this meal, but each one takes it when so inclined. In cases, however, where there is only one wife, she and her children usually join the husband and any friends he may have invited. When about to partake of the food, a large earthen bowl is placed on the ground, containing the *denge* and the sauce, and the party sit down round it. The balls of Indian corn are taken out of the bowl, broken and distributed to the different persons, each of whom dips his portion into the sauce as he eats it. There is a good deal of animal food consumed in this way, but it is never eaten solid. One of their chief articles of food is also the *yam*.

Besides the narrative of missionary operations, which form the professed subject of the volume, it contains numerous pictures of African manners and customs, which make it both a readable and a highly instructive work.—*Col. Herald*.

Christianity the prime element of Civilization.

THE desire to impart the blessings of the gospel to their fellow men, which had prompted the early set-

tlers of this country to attempt the conversion of the Indians, could not but lead also to efforts for the eleva-

tion of the poor African slave. Accordingly, we find that the slaves were subjected, more or less, to the rules of their master's families, affording, to many of them, opportunities of intellectual and moral improvement, which soon began to elevate them in the scale of being from that of the lowest state of barbarism, which they had occupied in Africa, to one of approximate civilization. Pious ministers, also, being generally allowed free access to the slaves, obeyed the injunction to preach the gospel to every creature, and labored for their improvement and conversion. Thus nearly the whole mass of the victims of the slave trade, who were brought to the territory now forming the United States, were ultimately placed under circumstances which afforded to them advantages of infinite value, and from which, to this day, they might have been excluded, had they not been brought from Africa.

Many generations of men have been ushered into existence and disappeared again from earth, while these causes have been in operation. Of the number of thousands of colored men who have lived, during this period, embraced the gospel, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality, we can form no estimate. But the number of professors of religion of African descent, now living in the United States, may be estimated at nearly three hundred and fifty thousand.

But beside these results of the elevating agencies accompanying slavery in this country, it must be added, that we have at present nearly five hundred thousand free persons of color, from whom the shackles of slavery have fallen, and many of whom possess an amount of intelligence which indicates, very plainly, that equal advantages only

are needed to enable them to attain a high standard in all that adorns the character of the civilized and christian man. And, in addition to all this, it must be noticed that the whole colored population of the United States, now numbering 3,576,643 persons, slave and free, may be said to be freed from the degrading influences of African superstition and idolatry, and thus made more accessible to the christian teacher. This result was greatly hastened by another most singular coincidence. Scarcely had the work of the religious training of slaves been fairly undertaken, and its practicability determined, when the further influx of heathenism was prevented by the prohibition of the slave trade by our Congress, and the task of overcoming their pagan superstitions and idolatrous customs was thus more easily accomplished.

But this does not yet complete the catalogue of good results accompanying the transportation of the population of Africa to this country. In addition to the blessings of christianity secured to them, in connection with slavery, their captivity among us seems to have been but a preparatory step toward the development of another of the results to be produced in permitting the cupidity of the christian world to make merchandize of the sons of Africa; and that result is their being constituted a distinct and independent people, a civilized, enlightened, and powerful nation.

It was only forty four years after the American Colonies had declared their independence of England, when the scheme of African colonization was commenced. This enterprize had the double object in view, of affording to the colored man the blessings of free government and of bestowing upon Africa

a christian civilization. The encouraging success which has crowned this enterprize proves as fully that it is of God, as that our own happy Republic was planted by the right hand of the Almighty, as a model to the world of the system of government that must be produced by the power of a free christianity. The Republic of Liberia, now numbering within its limits more than 250,000 souls, is but a transfer to Africa of American civilization, American views of the rights of man, and American principles in relation to the freedom of religion. These

principles are rapidly producing their ameliorating effects in Africa, and their power to elevate and ennoble mankind are becoming more and more manifest every day. It is now acknowledged both in Europe and America, that the moral influence exerted by Liberia, has done more for the cause of humanity in the suppression of the slave trade, and in the abolition of slavery and the other evils afflicting Africa, than has been accomplished by the combined efforts of the christian world. — *Ohio Observer.*

Suppression of Slave Trades.

IMPORTANT REMARKS IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume called the attention of ministers to the necessity of taking still more energetic measures for suppressing the slave trade in Cuba.— Whatever measures the Home Government of Spain might have taken to fulfil the pledges given to England and other countries, they were frustrated by the venality and treachery of the officials in Cuba. In the last papers received there was an instance mentioned of a subaltern and his men placed to prevent the landing of slaves in Cuba, actually receiving a bribe of a few dollars to assist in landing them. The consequence of such treachery was that not fewer than 10,000 negroes had been landed in Cuba during the six months previous. There is now a new government in Spain. The present, therefore, is a favorable time for effecting the total suppression of the traffic on the part of the Cuban authorities, and he was sure that Espartero would give his best assistance towards carrying out that object.

Lord John Russel said it was certainly to be deplored that after

Britain, France, the United States and Brazil, had rigidly put down the slave trade it should still be carried on under the protection of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. With reference to the measures of suppression recently taken, the intelligence was of a more satisfactory nature. In February, 1854, prohibitory orders of a stringent nature were issued, and Mr. Crawford, the British representative, expressed himself satisfied of the sincerity of those orders. Further instructions to the same effect were issued in March, and under them 600 negroes were released. Other instructions imposed the penalty of dismissal of any of the authorities who should fail to report the arrival of fresh slaves, and under this regulation several district officers had been dismissed. In May, also, 600 more negroes were released. It was quite obvious that if such measures were vigorously carried into effect the importation of slaves into Cuba must soon cease. It was true that the venality of officers had to a very large extent frustrated the efforts made to suppress the trade, but as

the Queen Mother of Spain, who—the fact was, unfortunately, too notorious—had been the chief promoter of the trade, was now removed, and a new government had been instituted, he doubted not it would give energetic aid to suppress the traffic. Gen. Concha had been appointed Governor General of Cuba, and it may be confidently expected that he will zealously co-operate with the Duke de la Vittoria, (Espartero,) who, there is every reason to believe, will leave no measure untried for that purpose. He (Lord John Russell) had long known Espartero as a man of the greatest honor, integrity, and liberality of sentiment; and the British government would urge upon him as strongly and as soon as possible, that all credit of the Spanish government will be forfeited if the slave traffic

be continued. Lord Aberdeen and the foreign secretary had from time to time urged on the Spanish government that earnestness of purpose was alone needed to enable that government to suppress that trade. His honorable friend (Mr. Hume) need move no address on the subject, as the British government will keep a watchful eye on the matter, and feels that the total suppression of the trade, and the consequent civilization of Africa, are objects deserving of the utmost endeavors to accomplish.

Sir J. Wamsley thought that if remonstrances were not sufficient to induce the Spanish government to put an end to the slave trade, coercion ought to be employed for that purpose. The subject was then dropped.

[From the Illinois Rock Islander.]

Letter from Africa.

THE writer of the letter below, is an old and valued friend; a colored man, and a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly, for many years, a resident of Johnstown, Penna. We have met with few men in any walk of life, who were actuated by purer motives, or endowed with more sterling common sense. Although a comfortable home, a sufficiency of this world's goods, and the respect of all good men, were his, his heart yearned for that social political freedom which is impossible for the colored man in the United States. In the fall of 1852, he made a visit to Liberia, his expenses being borne by the citizens of Johnstown, as a mark of their esteem. In the fall of 1853, in company with thirty of his brethren, he emigrated to Africa.

The sagacious and mercantile mind of Mr. Williams, suggested to

him the idea of a Joint Stock Company, composed of a few picked men who should as far as practicable unite their capital, and industry, and aid each other in their private enterprise. The company is now in the full tide of successful operation. It took with it, a complete apparatus for manufacturing iron, of which there are inexhaustible beds, in an almost pure state, upon the West African Coast. It owns a saw-mill, and a palm oil machine, both of which promises to be profitable. The company has selected a permanent location, upon the banks of the Junk river, about twenty-five miles above Monrovia, where its families will all be soon settled upon their farms. It is composed of energetic men, in the prime of life, and we cannot doubt, but that a long, and prosperous career is before its members.

From the banks of the Mississippi, we send our old friend upon the African coast, our best and kindest wishes. May Heaven guide and guard him, and all true-hearted men like him who are endeavoring in Liberia to elevate their race. We hope to hear from him very often. We feel assured that there are none of our readers who will not take an interest in the great experiment the colored race is now making, in the arts of an independent civilization upon the banks of the Junk and the Mesurado.

—
MONROVIA,
West Coast of Africa,
June 11th, 1854.

Our country is still marching forward in all branches. In a political point of view it is somewhat agitated at this time. We have two parties here and the time is now drawing near when they are to make their nominations for the Presidency, and of course the people are discussing the merits of their different candidates on each side. Our present chief executive has determined not to accept of another nomination, and consequently there will be a new man on each side; but who the successful one may be I cannot tell. I shall vote for him I think the best man. I shall not attach myself to any party, but vote as my own judgment dictates at all times.

Our Republic has for some time been troubled by native wars. Several of the tribes in the interior have been at war with each other for several months, and it affects the business of this country very much. It cuts off the trade that otherwise would come here; in consequence of which we have but little fresh beef, for we are dependent entirely upon the interior natives for our supply of this article, as our people have not got to raising stock as yet.

But the Government has taken measures to put an end to these jars, and I hope that soon we will see our markets supplied again with all the necessaries of life. Peace will also improve our trade. Our camwood and ivory have to come from the interior, and whenever peace is restored these articles will become much more abundant. The palm oil trade is not affected by these wars, because the sea coast is the district in which the article is made. But everything considered, there will be a very handsome export this year from Liberia. You would be surprised if you could visit our wharves, to see their business like appearance. You would see hundreds of oil casks lying in every direction, some full, some being filled, and some just come from the hands of the cooper, having been newly furnished, and now ready to receive their precious contents. For be it remembered, that palm oil is money in this country.

We have quite a fine militia organization here. They parade by law, six times a year. This law was passed to encourage the raising of volunteer companies; and the young men of this place are raising a very fine company at this time. Our navy is not very extensive as yet. We have one ship, or rather schooner, which mounts six guns and two swivels. But this is sufficient for our present wants; for we have no foreign foe to watch but the slavers, and the "Lark" is sufficient for that task, with the assistance of the squadrons of the United States and of England.

Our mechanical branches of business are flourishing. We have some very good mechanics here, and strange to say, all the best are from the South. We have quite a ship yard in this place. It is carried on by a Mr. Warner, (who, by the

bye, is talked of for the Presidency.) He is now building a vessel which he designs to send to the States. She is not large, but will be a very fine vessel for her class.

Farming is not attended to here as much as I could wish it to be, but it is on the increase. Many are beginning to turn their attention to this useful branch, who hitherto have been traders; and as soon as we can get the system of bush trading broken up it will be much better for our country. But you do not understand what I mean by bush trade. It is simply this. There are a host of men in this Republic who, as soon as they can get a few dollars worth of goods go out into the interior to trade with the natives and bring a billet of camwood or a puncheon of oil in return for these goods. This business cannot be carried on with profit, and the consequence is that nearly all that engage in it become involved in debt and have to abandon it in disgrace.

I must now give you a short history of our own affairs. We have sold out our first stock of goods, which consisted of three thousand dollars worth, besides about five hundred that we bought from vessels, and we have just received our second stock from Philadelphia, which is now landing. If we could get goods as easy as we could in the States, we might easily sell ten thousand dollars worth a year. We have been much disappointed in our saw-mill operations. The mill should have been here in January,

but did not reach us until the second of April. We have it now nearly ready for operation. Lumber is in great demand, and we could now sell an enormous amount if we had it. The Methodists and the Episcopalians are both about to build. The Methodists are going to build several Mission houses, and the Episcopalians are about to build a Church and a Seminary, and both are waiting for our mill to get their lumber. These two orders alone will amount to at least fifteen hundred dollars. Many who wish to build are only waiting for us to supply them with lumber. The foreign demand also is considerable. The English and the Dutch get a great deal of lumber from this coast.

Upon the whole we are doing far better than we could reasonably have expected. We hope to be able still to extend our operations. By the vessel now landing goods at the wharf, we have received a Palm Oil machine.* We will soon get it into operation. The use of it can be made a very profitable business. I believe that I have now told you all the news that will be interesting to you. In my next letter I intend to give you a history of Missionary efforts in this country, which no doubt will interest you, and all others who take an interest in such things.

I remain your African correspondent,

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

EM'L. J. PERSHING.

[From the Sunbury (Pa.) Gazette.]

The Slave Trade—Liberia.

The ways of Providence are mysterious, and to the eyes of men impenetrably dark. Human scrutiny may endeavour to investigate the operations of superior power, may surmise Providential causes, and

* This Palm Oil Machine was generously presented to the Company by Joseph Harrison, Esq., of Philadelphia.

predict Providential effects, but that wisdom, which is characterized by earthly imbecility, is lost in the maze of its own speculations, and wanders like a ship without a chart or compass, in its endeavors to penetrate inscrutable providences by the agency of philosophical deductions.—Man's avarice, injustice, and oppression, are often made the instruments of benefaction—human misanthropy produces results which philanthropists sig'n for, and a breach of moral duty obligatory upon men, effectuate blessings for the establishment of which moral law had its prescription. Thus wrong, we see, frequently produces right, and human turpitude results to the advantage of the human family.—Who could have seen a future blessing in the African slave trade? The cupidity and cruelty displayed in the transaction of that fiendish commerce augured a judgment commensurate with the iniquity of the system. But in this the inscrutability of Providence is characteristically displayed. Out of darkness is springing light—from oppression is arising the consummation of freedom—from suffering, the perfection of happiness. The African was severed from the land to which he was indigenious to become an exotic, for the wisest purpose. Invigorated by the influence of the better soil to which he was transplanted, regenerated by superior association and example, he goes back to his legitimate ground to develop the effects of his transatlantic improvement. The same ocean that bore him to a foreign land a slave, now bears him back a freeman—the same winds that wafted the produce of his servitude, will ere long fill the sails of his commerce, and dally with the emblem of his nationality. The mind that left the

scene of its barbarous meditations, darkened by ignorance and cramped by superstition, comes back again burnished by its contact with civilization, and enlightened by its association with religion. It had merely taken a voyage of discovery, and though many were the hardships it encountered in its journey, has not the truth acquired compensated for the sufferings sustained, and will not the recollections of the perilous voyage be lost amid the enjoyment of prosperity, and gratification of position?

Thus the mystery of the Slave Trade has been solved, and the wisdom of Providence vindicated. The Republic of Liberia, planted upon the coast of Africa by a band of free people of color, who in the United States have acquired habits of industry, knowledge of the mechanic arts, the elements of education, and principles of religion, will grow in power, prosperity, and importance, until it shall spread over the enlightened continent of Africa, a mighty, enlightened and religious Republic. The descendant of the crouching slave that looked out from the loop-holes of his prison-ship, and trembled at the sight of the dark waters, will stand upon his own shore, a freeman, and hear the rushing Atlantic pour its libations at his feet, subservient to the operations of his enterprise. Upon the spot where his ancestors were bound hand and foot, and where the hissing brand penetrated their quivering flesh, will arise the legislative hall, the academic dome, and religion's heavenward-pointing spire, from which shall radiate justice, knowledge and piety, to bless the sons of Ham, and shall stand as monuments to proclaim that their servitude and sufferings were not in vain.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

The Saw Mill at Marshall.

MONROVIA, Liberia.

August 15, 1854.

VERY KIND SIR:—It affords me as much pleasure to communicate, as I have no doubt it will prove gratifying to you to learn, that our steam mill arrived here safely. It gave us some little difficulty in re-shipping it from here to its place of location, being at the town of Marshall, some 40 miles south of the capitol, but we were successful in getting it there. We found, after setting it up, that some of the belting and starting bar was wanting; after some trouble, attended with expense, we got one made. Articles of this kind being rather scarce here, and yet so necessary to us, that if wanting, they think they cannot charge too much for their work. Not having sufficient brick to finish our stack, we had to make a temporary one of wood to find if it worked true. It was the 7th wonder here when the steam was let on; the colonists and natives took to flight as though Hades had let loose some of its inmates bent on destruction, the natives invoking their Greegrees for protection, and it took hard persuasion to convince them that there was no danger. We have not got into permanent operation, it being in the

rains we were unable to make brick, therefore, we had to ship from the St. Paul River, costing us nearly \$25 per M., besides the delay, yet in a few days we expect to be in successful operation. The site for our mill is a splendid one for timber, being at the terminus, or rather junction of three rivers, the Junk, Farmington, and Little Bassa, whose borders are studded with timber, extending inland and inexhaustible. The natives principally are engaged in furnishing us; yet time nor money being of very little account with them, that it is only by enlisting the kings and head-men that we shall be able to keep supplied; and another thing being a hindrance is the timber being so unwieldy to them, knowing no artifice, that it takes a number of them to do the work of one or two men that understood it, and they stick to their old system of doing things with as much tenacity as they do their false religion; therefore, we must gradually introduce amongst them modern sciences and improvements with as much subtilty as though we were committing a crime.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. M. HARRIS,

Sec. L. Enterprise Co.

Liberian Intelligence.

We have received a file of *The Liberia Herald* from June 21, to August 16, inclusive, from which we make the following extracts, in addition to those published in our last number.

COMMERCE.—The commercial department of Liberia is becoming of increased interest, and to leave this department of our relations unnoticed in this number of our paper would be treating amiss those of our fellow citizens who by their honest endeavours seem quite anxious to develop this branch of business and make its respecta-

bility keep pace with the other improvements which are going on. There is not the least doubt but that many will excel, and make the profession profitable to the enterprising. Nothing tends more to the prosperity of a people than to see the true spirit of enterprise awakening in their midst. This has heretofore in a great degree been the failing of our people; but for the present appearances of industry, our hopes have been elevated, and our conclusion is that the destiny of Liberia is in the hands of her own citizens and upon them depend her weal or woe. Yet this

is an idea that has never been viewed rightly by the majority of the intelligent portion of our people.

HON. D. T. HARRIS.—Died at his residence on the 14th inst., Hon. D. T. Harris. Occasions of this kind call for special notice—when from amongst a people as we are, who are in need of the services of men of ability, one and another of our valuable citizens are taken away by the hand of death—man is dissoluble—man is mortal—man is corruptible—all matter is subject to decay—how far above the comprehension of man is the all-wise decree of a munificent and All Wise Being in whose judgments there is no error. The subject of this notice immigrated to this country in October, 1848. Since which time he has occupied station after station in the Government; and the one last occupied by him of which we have notice, is that of Representative for the County of Mesurado. Honor to the ashes of the worthy. May his and the names of former departed statesmen live with respectability in our memory.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.—It is with increased interest that we notice the growing thriftiness of our citizens. The hands of the ship-builders and mechanics in every department of their profession including the husbandman—the product of whose labor appears in our market, show the rapid increase of the industry of our people. Indeed, to an observant mind, who has watched particularly the increase of this people for the last ten years—it will unequivocally appear that Liberia now is not the Liberia of ten years ago. This idea may to some be a novelty from the fact of man being an improving creature; but without the pale of this negative conclusion. Consider reader for a while of the material of which Liberia is composed—of her many unparalleled vicissitudes owing to the depressed and abject condition of the majority of the immigrants filling up and making the great nucleus of her population—people generally of but little or no political information—and from among them, Legislators, Magistrates, and all other civil functionaries have to be taken. Now under these circumstances who can gainsay Liberia in her feeble efforts—at the same time so many important results follow, to raise her christian, civil and moral character. Indeed we are not only cared for by the zealous christian philanthropists—but He who is the fountain of

philanthropy is our guide and director, and let us be encouraged, fellow citizens, and go anew to work—and our prosperity and elevation as a people and nation is certain. Teach virtue in the order of government, exemplify it in the management of society, and our success will be certain.

THE LIBERIA ENTERPRISE COMPANY.—It is known generally in this Republic that the individuals forming this association, immigrated to this country in December last; and notwithstanding the climate—have up to this period far exceeded the expectations of their best friends, and put to naught the extravagant suspicions of their enemies. Well done Liberia! The spirit of enterprise, we find, is a natal spirit, and all that is required for its development is the means necessary and adequate to the enterprise engaged in; and economy therewith will certainly ensure success. The gentlemen composing this association are all go-ahead men, and with means they are calculated to accomplish with credit to themselves and honor to their country, the most hazardous enterprise. After the arrival of the Co's steam saw-mill per barque "Linda Stewart"—its erection became the first order of business. Joseph Hall, a man of no imposing ability, was engaged for the purpose—all was hope and fear for its success, but with unwavering assiduity, and great self confidence, he commenced his labors, and on the 24th inst., to the fright and surprise of hundreds of natives, who had assembled for the purpose, including the citizens of the town of Marshall—was witnessed for the first time the operations of a steam saw-mill in the County of Mesurado. Mr. Hall appears to be a man of great original genius—a man entirely unacquainted with the English alphabet; he has merited praise and the good will of his fellow citizens. The present flattering prospects of the Liberia Enterprise Company leads us to believe that they will eventually wield a powerful influence in the interests of this State. Such representations of domestic industry, particularly by individuals of but yesterday's date, speak volumes in honor of the ability of men of color, who have the means to do with. What added to the novelty of the scene, was the fright of the natives, as the engine would let off steam they literally ran over one another with hideous cries. It was really amusing when this hilarity was added to by many of the citizens, who seemed equally as frightened as the natives.

ITEMS.—The severity of the rains does not prevent the erection of buildings in our city of almost every description. Laborers meet with constant employment. Lumber continues to be scarce.

Rice is very limited in quantity—and prices high. The supply of cassava and potatoes is abundant, and the prices are moderate.

European and American trade goods are abundant—and at moderate rates. The supply of American provisions is fair—prices high.

Palm oil is commanding high prices—Camwood is at fair rates.

A number of warriors from the interior of Grand Cape Mount made a descent, a few weeks ago, upon the town of Sally Curtis, at Cape Mount, and carried off property to a considerable amount. Mrs. Curtis was among the number taken away as prisoners. We do not know the reason which led to this outrage. It is said that the factories of Messrs. Blackford and Hunter were robbed by these fellows.

A Volunteer Company has been raised here, it is called "Johnson's Guards," and Mr. Andrew Smith has been elected its Captain. The Company will show itself for the first time in full uniform, on the 26th of this month.

An Artillery Company has also been formed. We believe it has not yet been formally chartered. It will be we presume, as the roll contains the number required by law. It is said that Mr. William F. Hill will be elected its Captain.

Contracts have been entered into for the building of a new and capacious "Light-House."

Our market continues scarce of fresh beef. The Mail steamer "Bacchante" is behind her time more than a fortnight.

The health of the city is good, notwithstanding the severity of our wet season.

The latest news from the leeward counties, represent the health of the people to be good—farms in good condition, and that peace prevailed.

LIBERIANS RETURNED.—We welcome the return of our fellow citizen, Mr. A. F. Johns, who came passenger in the unfortunate Harp. Mr. Johns had been on a visit to the United States for commercial purposes, and owned a large portion of the Harp's cargo. We understand his property is covered by insurance. Several others of our citizens, who had considerable freight on board their vessel, are not so fortunate. Our young and enterprising townsman, Mr. Sims, who returned from

the U. S. on the 26th ultimo, in the ship "Sophia Walker," forwarded the most of his goods by the Harp—and has no insurance.

THE WEATHER.—During the last fifteen or twenty days, the weather has been unusually wet and boisterous—wind strong from the west and southwest. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the rice crops.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—The French brig Maria, C. Dupont, Master, lying at Grand Bassa, parted her chains on the 5th inst., and narrowly escaped being driven ashore. She however succeeded in gaining the open sea, and, without an anchor, proceeded to this place. Not being able to procure—though the Captain made every exertion to do so—either from the slipping in the harbor or from the shore, suitable anchors and chains, she cleared on the 8th for France; leaving some ten or twelve thousand gallons Palm Oil on shore at Grand Bassa.

The American barque Shirley, Hall, arrived at Grand Bassa on the 1st inst., and not liking the appearance of the weather, run up to Monrovia, where she arrived on the 2d. Sailed again for Grand Bassa on the 7th.

Arrived on the 6th inst., British barque Royalist, Spence, Master, from London, on a trading voyage along the Liberian coast. Sailed on the 8th for the leeward.

Arrived, 12th inst., Hamburg barque Adolph, Hermingson, Master, 46 days from Hamburg, consigned to C. Goeidelt, Esq., on a trading voyage along the Liberian coast.

Arrived, 15th inst., American schooner H. N. Gambrell, J. Upton, Master, from New York via Gambia.

We are gratified to state that a larger portion than we had expected of the Harp's cargo has been saved from the wreck, though in a very damaged condition.

The British Mail Steamer "Forerunner," arrived here on the 9th of July, bound home. She had her complete complement of passengers, and a full cargo of African produce.

The British Mail Steamer "Bacchante" did not complete her voyage—some of her machinery got out of order, and she made the best of her way under sail to Sierra Leone.

A fine steam vessel fitted out in England to ascend the Niger, passed here, on her way down, a few weeks ago.

List of Emigrants

By the Bark Estelle, from New York, October 26, 1854.

No.	Name.	Age.	Church.	Education.	Trade.
1	Thomas Cook,	48	Meth. Epis.	Reads & Writes.	Cooper.
2	Julia Cook,	33	"	" "	
3	Daniel Cook,	12	"	" "	
4	David Cook,	10	"	" "	
5	G. N. Smith,	40	"	" "	Dairyman.
6	Sarah A. Smith,	35	"	" "	Mantua-maker.
7	F. B. Smith,	13	"	" "	
8	Henrietta A. Smith,	12	"	" "	
9	G. N. Smith, Jr.,	2			
10	Nancy Jane Smith,	5			
11	Richard Williams,	41	"	" a little	Carpenter and Farmer.
12	Elizabeth do.	47	"	" "	
13	Mary Anne do.	10	"	" "	
14	Sarah Jane do.	8	"	" "	
15	Edward do.	6			
16	C. Elizabeth do.	8			
17	Martin Pierce,	28	"	" "	Blacksmith.
18	Elias A. Brian,	40	Wesleyan.	" "	Farmer and
19	Susan Freeman,	50	Meth. Epis.	" "	Student.
20	— Nelson,	44	"	" "	Merchant.
21	Printz T. Derrick,	60	"	" "	Farmer.
22	Harriet M. do.	30		" "	
23	Lucy A. do.	7		" "	
24	Eugene do.	4			
25	Jane do.	2			
26	Alvan do.	1			

List of Emigrants

By the Ship Euphrasia, Capt. Heard, from Baltimore Nov. 3, and Norfolk Nov. 6, 1854.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	PHILADELPHIA, PA.			
1	Sanders Champion,	38	Free,	Cabinet maker.
2	Rosanna do.	37	do.	
	FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA.			
3	Harry Tyler,	38	Slave,	Purchased himself.
4	Kitty do.	37	do.	Em. by heirs of Col. Geo. Love.
5	Brooke do.	18	do.	do.
6	Peter do.	17	do.	do.
7	Josephine do.	15	do.	do.
8	Harrison do.	13	do.	do.
9	Ryland do.	12	do.	do.
10	Laura do.	10	do.	do.
11	Eveline do.	8	do.	do.
12	Henrietta do.	3	do.	do.
13	Kate do.	1	do.	do.
14	Emily Roy,	25	do.	do.
15	Douglass Fisher,	33	do.	do. Blacksmith.
16	John Washington,	27	do.	do.
17	Eliza Parker,	21	do.	do.
18	Amanda do.	6 mos.	do.	do.
19	Eve Washington,	14	do.	do.
20	Harry Newman,	70	do.	Em. by Mrs. Hale.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
21	Sophy Newman,	44	Slave,	Em. by heirs of Col. Geo. Love.
22	Elias Johnson,	21	do.	do. Blacksmith.
23	Levi Newman,	16	do.	do.
24	Sarah do.	14	do.	do.
25	Frances do.	11	do.	do.
26	Abba do.	10	do.	do.
27	Joseph do.	7	do.	do.
28	Ellen do.	4	do.	do.
29	Mike Lona,	66	do.	do.
30	Hanna do.	74	do.	do.
31	Lydia Grandison,	36	do.	do.
32	Wanzo Burns,	13	do.	do.
33	Philip do.	10	do.	do.
34	Thomas Garner,	55	do.	do.
35	Henry do.	25	do.	do.
36	Harriet King,	27	do.	do.
37	Robert do.	8	do.	do.
38	Richard do.	6	do.	do.
39	Judson do.	5	do.	do.
40	Albert do.	2	do.	do.
41	Maria do.	6 mos.	do.	do.
42	Sally Nelson,	42	do.	do.
43	Ludwell Wells,	20	do.	do.
44	George Nelson,	15	do.	do.
45	Tyler do.	12	do.	do.
46	Charles do.	10	do.	do.
47	Tulip do.	3	do.	do.
48	Georgiana do.	6 mos	do.	do.
49	Susannah do.	6 mos.	do.	do.
50	Jesse Johnson,	63	do.	Em. by Mrs. Chilton.
51	Betsy do.	68	do.	Em. by heirs of Col. Geo. Love.
52	Washington do.	49	do.	do. Shoemaker.
53	Madison Caskins,	36	do.	do.
54	Henry Johnson,	45	do.	do. Bap. Preacher
55	Betsy do.	44	Free,	
56	Mary do.	22	do.	
57	Sally do.	20	do.	
58	William do.	18	do.	
59	Susan do.	15	do.	
60	Edmund do.	11	do.	
61	Jesse Chatman,	45	Slave,	Em. by Rev. Thaddeus Herndon
62	Lucy do.	35	do.	do.
63	Ellen B. do.	10	do.	do.
64	Lucy Ann do.	7	do.	do.
65	Robert do.	5	do.	do.
66	Sarah J. do.	3	do.	do.
67	Henry A. do.	2	do.	do.
68	Mary Love do.	8 mos.	do.	do.
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.				
69	Edmund Brown,	56	Slave,	Em. by heirs of Robert Stuart.
70	Fanny do.	45	do.	Em. by Capt. Hugh Adams.
71	Rosanna do.	38	do.	Purchased by Edmund Brown.
72	Harriet do.	25	do.	do.
73	Narcissa do.	14	do.	Em. by Capt. Hugh Adams.
74	Melissa do.	5	do.	do.
75	Martha do.	2	do.	do.
76	Dianna do.	4 mos	do.	Purchased by Edmund Brown.
77	Elijah do.	22	do.	do.
KING GEORGE COUNTY, VA.				
78	John Walker,	26	do.	Em. by Mrs. Elizabeth Cross.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
79	Jane Walker,	21	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Elizabeth Cross.
80	Martha do.	20	do.	do.
81	Lavinia do.	3	do.	do.
82	Lucy do.	3	do.	do.
83	Margaret A. do.	6 mos	do.	do.
PRINCESS ANN COUNTY, VA.				
84	Edmund Wise,	44	do.	Em. by will of Elizabeth Wise.
85	Tabitha do.	40	do.	do.
86	Sarah do.	9	do.	do.
87	Tabitha do.	8	do.	do.
88	Olivisa do.	7	do.	do.
89	Tully do.	6	do.	do.
90	Peter do.	5	do.	do.
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA.				
91	Robert Carroll,	48	do.	Em. by will of W. H. Foote.
92	Sally do.	49	do.	Em. by Dr. R. C. Mason.
93	Rosa do.	8	do.	do.
94	Kesiah do.	4	do.	do.
95	Sally do.	2	do.	do.
96	Aaron do.	25	do.	Em. by will of W. H. Foote.
MADISON COUNTY, VA.				
97	George Garth,	38	do.	Em. by will of Joseph Early.
98	Jack Early,	18	do.	do.
ROANOKE COUNTY, VA.				
99	Simon Bostuck,	75	do.	Em. by Urias Powers.
100	Richard do.	25	do.	do.
101	Thomas do.	21	do.	do.
102	Robert do.	19	do.	do.
103	Sally do.	16	do.	do.
104	Daniel do.	15	do.	do.
105	Peter do.	13	do.	do.
106	Lewis do.	10	do.	do.
MANCHESTER, VA.				
107	William F. Foster,	38	do.	Em. by Francis Foster.
108	Mary do.	34	Free,	
109	William J. F. do.	14	do.	
110	Margaret E. do.	11	do.	
111	Joseph H. do.	6	do.	
112	Mary A. do.	3	do.	
113	Richard N. do.	9 mos.	do.	
114	Pleasant Morris,	50	Slave,	Purchased by his wife.
115	Nancy McCridie,	40	Free,	
116	Thomas do.	20	do.	
117	Albert J. do.	15	do.	
118	George A. Banks,	26	do.	
119	Delia A. do.	21	do.	
120	George W. do.	2	do.	
PORTSMOUTH, VA.				
121	Samuel Ash,	50	do.	
122	Rachel do.	57	do.	
123	Joseph do.	24	do.	
124	Rebecca do.	19	do.	
125	Samuel do.	13	do.	
126	William do.	26	do.	
127	Jane do.	22	do.	
128	Ann L. do.	5	do.	
129	Martha A. do.	2	do.	
130	Nancy do.	6 mos.	do.	
131	Nancy do., Sr.	55	do.	
132	James do.	20	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
133	Margaret Ash,	17	Free,	
134	Henry do.	12	do.	
135	John Elliott,	5	do.	
136	Solomon Hudley,	35	do.	
137	Jane do.	32	do.	
138	Eliza do.	15	do.	
139	Mary do.	13	do.	
RICHMOND, VA.				
140	William Woodson,	33	do.	
141	Patsy do.	29	Slave,	Emancipated by John L. Tate
142	Daniel do.	11	do.	do.
143	Rebecca do.	7	do.	do.
144	Mary do.	4	do.	do.
145	John do.	3	do.	do.
146	James do.	2 mos.	do.	do.
147	Elvira Yancy,	20	do.	do.
148	Isaiah do.	18	do.	do.
149	William Farrar,	23	do.	do.
150	Robert do.	22	do.	do.
151	Mary C. Christian,	12	do.	do.
152	Edward Woodson,	35	do.	Em. by Frederick Bransford.
SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.				
153	Ralph Curry,	30	do.	Purchased himself.
STATE OF INDIANA.				
154	Tamar Peters,	50	do.	Emancipated by Mr. Stevenson.
155	George do.	30	do.	do.
156	Alexander do.	25	do.	do.
157	Priscilla do.	20	do.	do.
158	Mary do.	18	do.	do.
159	Simon do.	6	Free,	
160	Charles do.	4	do.	
161	Mary do.	2	do.	
162	Martha do.	20	do.	
163	Rachel do.	25	do.	
164	William Robinson,	50	do.	
165	Mary do.	30	do.	
166	Emily do.	17	do.	
167	Mary do.	10	do.	
168	John D. Stewart,	20	do.	

NOTE.—These 168, added to the number previously sent, including the 26 sent in the bark Estelle from New York, October 26, make 8,675 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

The hand of God in the Desert.

Bayard Taylor, in his "Journey to Central Africa," thus speaks of the natural beauties of the great Nubian Desert:

I soon fell into a regular daily routine of travel, which, during all my later experiences of the desert, never became monotonous. I rose at dawn every morning, bathing my eyes with a handful of the precious water, and drank a cup of coffee.—After the tent had been struck and the camels laden, I walked ahead for two hours, often so far in advance that I lost sight and hearing of the caravan. I found an unspeakable fascination in the sublime solitude of the desert. I often beheld the sun

rise, when, within the wide ring of the horizon, there was no other living creature to be seen. He came up like a god, in awful glory, and it would have been a natural act, had I cast myself upon the sand and worshiped him. The sudden change in the coloring of the landscape, on his appearance—the lighting up of the dull sand into a warm, golden hue, and the tintings of purple and violet on the distant porphyry hills—was a morning miracle, which I never beheld without awe. The richness of this coloring made the desert beautiful; it was too brilliant for desolation. The scenery, so far from depressing, inspired

and exhilarated me. I never felt the sensation of physical health and strength in such perfection and was ready to shout from morning till night, from the overflow of happy spirits. The air is an elixir of life, as sweet, and pure, and refreshing as that which the first man breathed, on the morning of creation. You inhale the unadulterated elements of the atmosphere, for there are no exhalations from moist earth, vegetable matter, or the smoke and steams which arise from the abodes of men, to stain its purity. This air even more than its silence and solitude, is the secret of

one's attachment to the desert. It is a beautiful illustration of the compensating care of that Providence which leaves none of the waste places of the earth without some atoning glory. When all the pleasant aspects of nature are wanting—when there is no green thing, no fount for the thirsty lip, scarcely the shadow of a rock to shield the wanderer in the blazing noon, God has breathed upon the wilderness his sweetest and tenderest breath, giving clearness to the eye, strength to the frame, and the most joyous exhilaration to the spirits.

Colonization at Gambier, Ohio.

J. C. STOCKTON, Esq., has lately visited this place in behalf of the Colonization cause. He delivered an address abounding in important facts before the students and citizens, convened on a brief notice in the basement of Rosse Chapel. No collection was taken up at the time, but by personal solicitation before and after the meeting, we learn he obtained about fifty dollars. At the meeting, of which Mr. Jeffries of the Seminary was chairman, and Mr. Ray of the College, was Secretary, a society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society was organized, which is to hold its anniversary on the Fourth of July.

A very efficient auxiliary Colonization Society was formerly in existence here. By ceasing to meet for several years in succession, and by the removal of its officers from the vicinity, it became extinct. Through the instrumentality of the present organization, we trust the interest of our little community will be excited and sustained in one of the most noble and far-reaching movements of the age, which has triumphed over all opposition and is enlisting the sympathy and support of the principal philanthropists of the country.—*Western Episcopalian.*

Further Responses to our Special Appeal.

SINCE the publication of our last number, we have received the following additional sums, in response to our special appeal for funds, amounting to \$82, which, added to the amount previously reported, \$7,082.18, make \$7,164.18, leaving a balance yet to be received of \$575.82, to complete the whole sum asked for, to enable us to send the colored persons, mentioned in our appeal, to Liberia.

- Boston, Mass.*—Abner Ellis, by Rev. J Tracy, \$10.
- Lowell, Mass.*—L. Keese, \$30.
- Salem, Mass.*—William Pickman, \$5, Dr. E. B. Pierson, \$3, Miss Clementine Foster, \$2, making \$10, by Hy. Whipple.
- Athens, Pa*—Contribution from Presbyterian Church, by Wm. H. Overton, \$10.
- Portsmouth, O.*—Rev. E. P. Pratt, \$12.
- Chillicothe, O.*—Rev. W. F. Finley and W. B. Franklin, \$10.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1854.

MAINE.
 By Capt. Geo. Barker:—
Machias Port—Rev. Gilman Bach-
 eller..... 1 00
Mount Desert—Dr. K. Kittredge, 1 00
Machias—Jacob Longfellow, \$5;
 R. K. Porter, \$2; S. A. Morse,
 \$1..... 8 00
East Machias—P. T. Harris, \$5;

S. W. Pope & Company, \$2 7 00
Ellsworth—Col. John Black, to
 complete life membership of
 the Am. Col. Soc., \$20; Andrew
 Peters, \$5, T. E. Jones, \$1... 26 00
Waterville—Hon. Timothy Bout-
 elle..... 8 00
 By Rev. Dennis Powers:—
Eastport—Collection..... 10 00

<i>Calais</i> —Collection \$20 60; Dea Deams, \$10; Mrs. C. S. Newman, A friend, each \$1; Miss Mary J. Cooper, \$2; Mrs. Cooper, \$4.....	38 00
<i>Dennysville</i> —Collection \$6; Peter Vose, \$3; Dea. John Kilby, \$10; Geo. W. Wilder, \$1 50; Wm. Sterns, 50 cts.....	21 00
<i>Machias</i> —Gilbert Longfellow....	4 00

124 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :—	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Miss M. C. Rogers, from a few Ladies, North Church, \$16; Daniel R. Rogers, \$10.....	26 00
By Rev. D. Powers :—	
<i>Windham</i> —A Collection in Rev. Z. Thayer's Congregation....	12 00
<i>Concord</i> —Dea. G. B. Chandler, \$3; A. Fletcher, \$1; Mrs. N. B. Baker, Mrs. F. B. Peabody, each \$25; by Governor Baker.	54 00
<i>Meredith Bridge</i> .—By the hand of Rev. J. K. Young.....	7 00

99 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Stockbridge</i> —Donation from the estate of Miss Helen Wells, late of Stockbridge, of a certificate of one share of \$100, of the capital stock of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad, by Thomas Wells, Esq.....	100 00
<i>Uxbridge</i> —Moses Taft, Esq.....	10 00

110 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—	
<i>Norwich</i> —Jas. Ll. Greene, \$15; Genl. Williams & Lady, Wm. A. Buckingham, G. Greene, Mrs. W. Huntington, each \$10; E. O. Abbot, L. F. S. Foster, J. M. Huntington, G. Perkins, Chas. Johnson, David Smith, Mrs. J. W. Huntington, Dr. Chas. Osgood, each \$5; Mrs. Henry Strong, \$7; Mrs. Lee, Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, each \$3; L. W. Carroll, Chas. Spaulding, L. Ballou, each \$2; F. Johnson, W. F. Clark, Cash, Miss Bliss, D. B. Tucker, J. P. Barstow, Rev. Chas. E. Abbot, each \$1.	121 00
<i>Windsor Locks</i> —Dea. A. B. Woods, \$10; in part to constitute himself a life member	

of the Am. Col. Soc., Herlehigh Haskell, \$5; J. H. Hayden, \$2.....	17 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Col. Loomis, \$10; Mrs. Dr. Pierson, \$5; Dr. W. S. Pierson, S. O. Loomis, each \$2; Mrs. Simmons, M. Ellsworth, each \$1.....	21 00
<i>Enfield</i> —Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, \$10; in full to constitute Miss Elizabeth Watson, of East Windsor, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	10 00
<i>Mystic</i> —Mrs. Wm. P. Randall and Son, Wm. Henry, \$10; Isaac Randall, \$2.....	12 00
<i>Centre Brook</i> —Collection in Congregational Society, in part to constitute Dea. Selden M. Pratt, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	24 00
<i>Hartford</i> —Rev. J. N. Murdock..	5 00
<i>Gilead</i> —From Cong. Society, by Charles Seymour, Esq.....	15 00

225 00

NEW YORK.

<i>Plattsburgh</i> —A. Finnel.....	5 00
DELAWARE.	
By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—	
<i>New Castle</i> —Collection in M. E. Church.....	8 65
<i>St. George's</i> —Pres. Church.....	25 65
<i>Delaware City</i> —Meth. Epis. Ch.	10 46
<i>Smyrna</i> —Various friends of the cause.....	17 16
<i>Dover</i> —Meth. Epis. Church....	10 00
<i>Wilmington</i> —Col. in St. Paul's Meth. Epis. Church, \$40; E. H. \$10; Rev. S. R. W. \$5; Cash, \$5; Cash \$5; G. S. L. \$15; C. B. \$10; Messrs. G., M., and J. each \$20; Messrs. Duponts, \$40.....	190 00

261 92

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—	
<i>Washington City</i> —Meth. Epis. Church, South, \$15 21; balance from Wesleyan Chapel, \$6; B. B. French, \$10; J. G. Totten, \$5; (Pierce Fund,) W. H. Winder, \$25.....	61 21
<i>Georgetown</i> —Mr. A.....	5 00

66 21

VIRGINIA.

<i>Triadelphia</i> —Annual contribution of the congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. James Hervey.....	25 00
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Pine View—Miss Mary J. Skinner, by Rev. J. J. Royall..... 8 00
Alexandria—R. Z..... 5 00

38 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia—C. F. McCay..... 5 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq.

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Homer—J. Sperry, \$3; J. B. Cooley, R. Thornhill, P. Weaver, each \$1; T. Watkins, E. Williams, T. Wheeler, L. C. Wright, each 50 cents, H. C. Watkins, 25 cts..... 8 25

Ontario—Hackadon & Martin, \$2; D. Hackdon, J. Roe, R. Holland, P. H., Dr. Hackadon, Jas. Marshall, S. W. Craig, each \$1; E. Mitchell, W. McNickle, each 50 cents, Widow Ramsey, 25 cents..... 10 25
 By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:—

Willoughby—Collections..... 1 62
Stentor—Collections..... 9 25
Painesville—Collections..... 36 00
North and South Perry—Col'ns.. 10 00
Madison—Collections..... 3 50
Geneva—Collections..... 4 00
Saybrook—Collections..... 7 00
Conneaut—Collections..... 4 00
Chardon—Collections..... 6 02
Handen—Collections..... 5 50
Austinburgh—Collections..... 4 60
Trumbull—Collections..... 1 50
Harpersfield—Collections..... 3 45
Concord—Collections..... 9 30
LeRoy—Collections..... 2 75
Ravenna—Collections..... 17 00
Edinburgh—Collections..... 2 90
Palmyra—Collections..... 4 03

By Rev. George G. Lyon:—
 Collections in the following places, viz. *Gilead*; *Delaware*, M. E. Church, Epis. Church, Presbyterian Church; *Marion*, M. E. Church; *Bucyrus* and *Upper Sandusky*..... 127 00

323 92

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. Stephens—Hon. Wm. Todd.. 10 00

Total Contributions.....1,263 05

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: *Bangor*—Rogers S. Howard, \$1, to Apr. '55, J. S. Wheelwright, \$1, to Aug. '55, Jos. Bryant, \$1, to Oct. '55—\$3. *Brewer*—Joshua Chamberlain, jr., \$1, to Nov. '55, Samuel Gardner, \$2, to Sept. '54—\$3. *Mount Desert*—Calv. Kittredge, \$1, to Aug. '55..... 7 00

VERMONT.—*Burlington*—Job Lyman, to Sept. '55..... 1 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Woburn*—Th. B. Bradford, \$1 to June, '55. *Randolph*—Dea. Wales Thayer, \$5, to July, '56. *Newburyport*—By Capt. Geo. Barker: Luther Noyes, \$10, to June. '61, Mrs. Phebe Newman, \$3, to Oct. '55—\$13. *Wilmingon*—Dea. Levi Parker, \$1, for '55. 20 00

CONNECTICUT.—*Norwich*—D. B. Tucker, \$1, to Apr. '54, by Rev. John Orcutt..... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Pine View*—Miss M. J. Skinker, \$1, to July, '55, by Rev. J. J. Royall. *Thoroughfare*—Thos. B. Boswell, \$1, to July, '55, by Rev. J. J. Royall. *Theological Seminary*—Richard R. Mason, \$1, to Nov. '55. *Salem*—J. B. J. Logan, \$5, to Jan. '55..... 8 00

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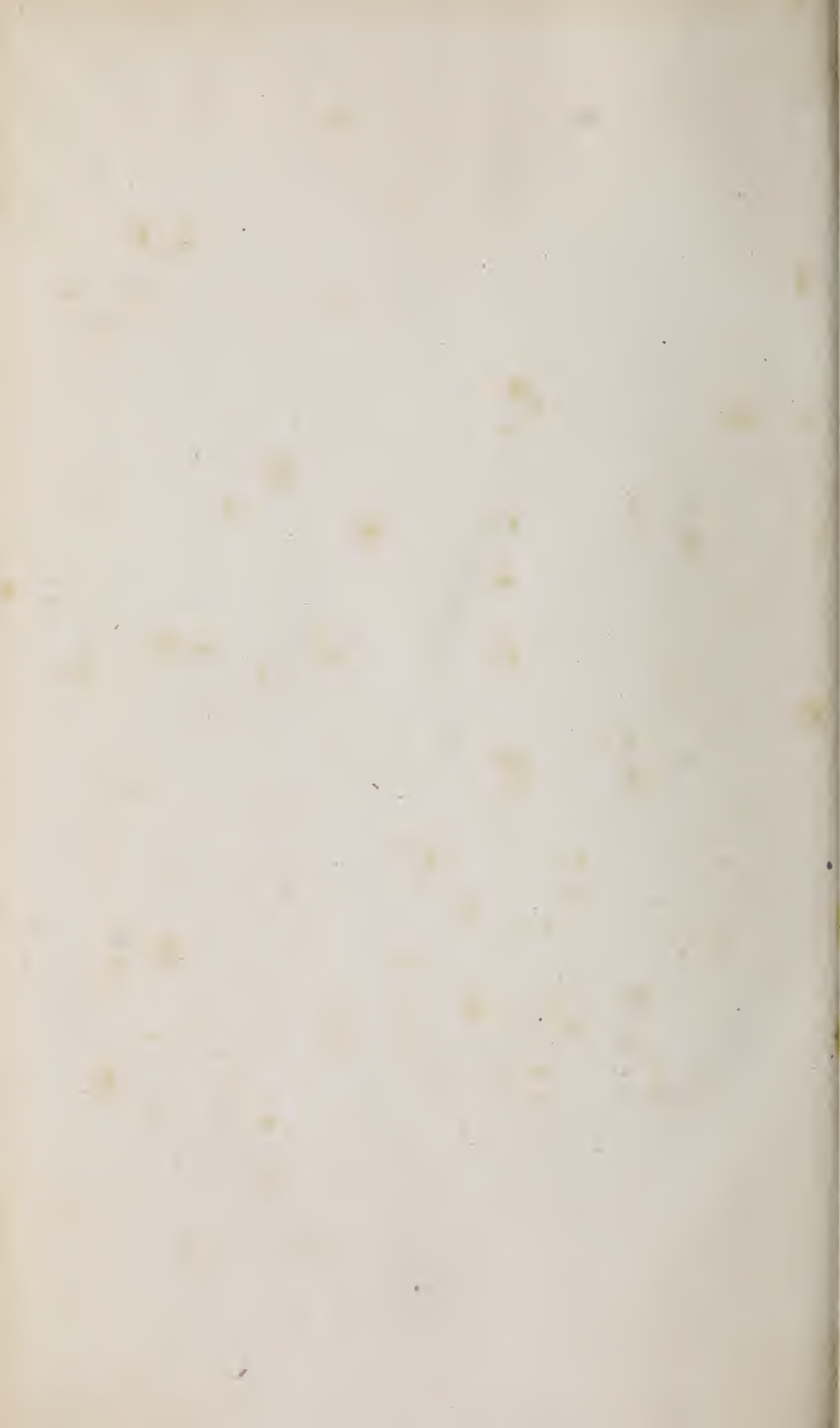
SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Greenville*—R. B. Duncan, \$1, to June, '55. 1 00

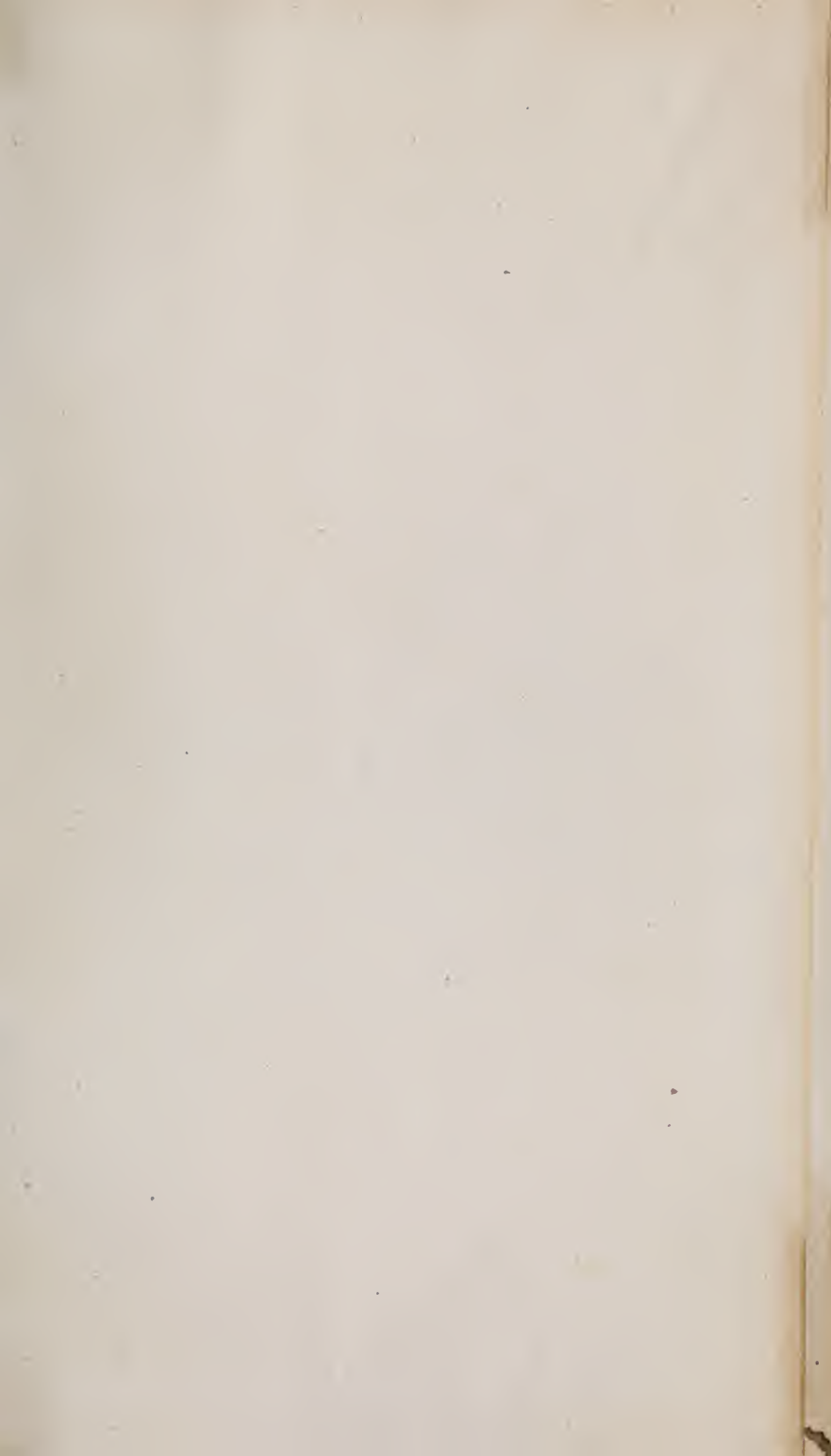
OHIO.—By Rev. B. O. Plimpton: *Montrille*—James Nigh, \$1, to Oct. '55. *Concord*—Rev. Jas. Matson, \$1, to Oct. '55. *Geneva*—W. H. Mills, George E. Benham, each \$1, to Sept. '55. 4 00

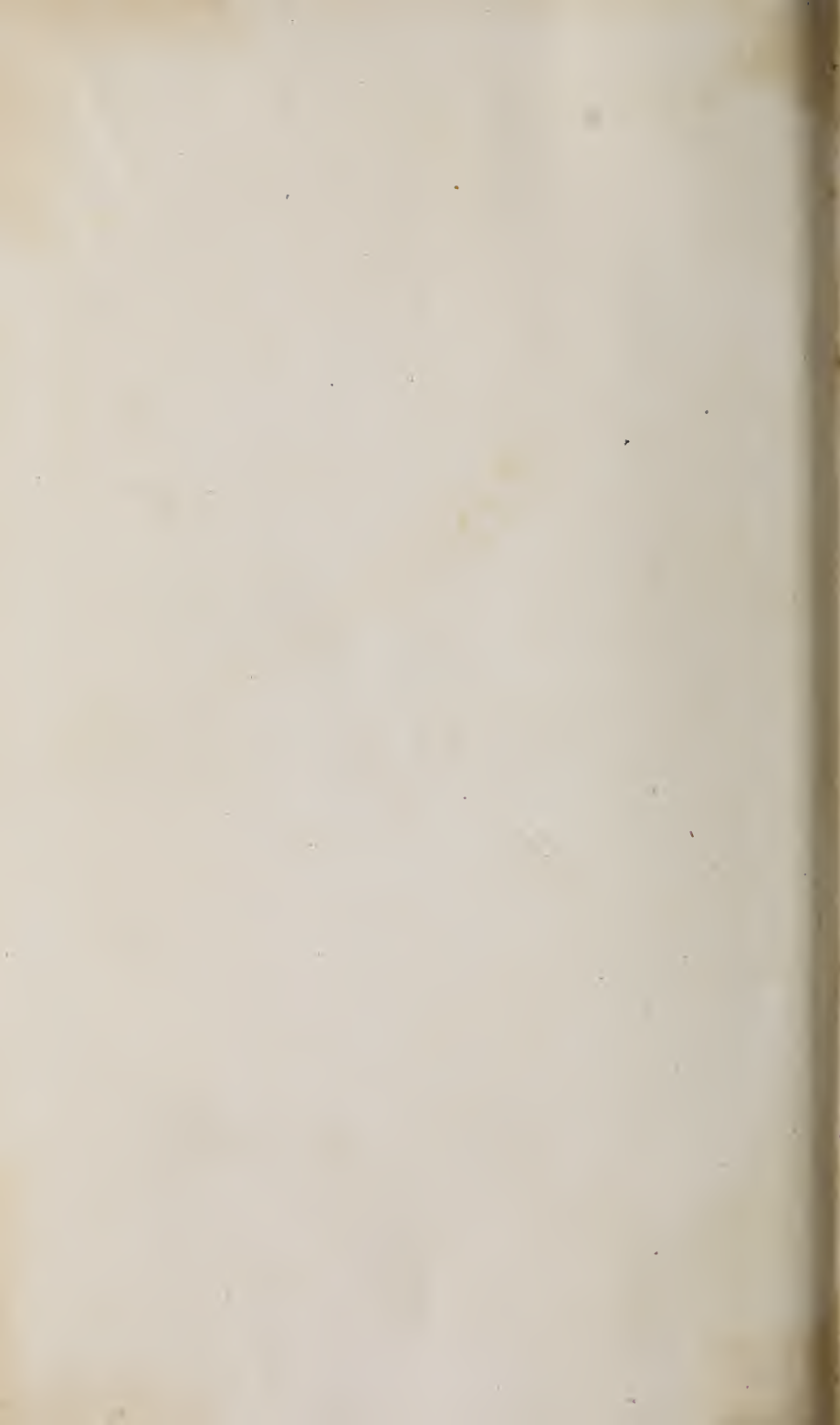
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